

Fifty Dollars Reward.

AWAY, from the subscriber, living Prince-George's county, Maryland, Woodyard, about the first of September, a Negro Man, named GUY, a few years of age, about six feet high, well made, is very black, his clothes tolerable high, speaks quick and no mark as I know of by which he is more particularly described. It is to give a description of his clothes, few he took with him must be worn, have been informed he has frequently in Alexandria in the course of last spring, and passed by the name R., as a free man. It has since he is dead, but I doubt it, as I can from whence the report originated, he not be dead, any person that will give me in any jail so that I get him again, give the above reward, and if brought reasonable charges.

Joseph Sansberry, collector.

Joseph H. Mandeville, corner of King and Union-streets, HAS FOR SALE, baskets coarse and fine Salt, by the barrel and in sacks. Barrels Whiskey, wt. Rhode Island Cheese. Goshen do. in casks. wt. best green Coffee, in bags. do. white do. h Brandy. ca, Antigua, Windward Island, and Island Rum. rial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations. best Muscovado, in hogsheads and

superior qualities, in do. cases, in hogsheads. Seed, warranted fresh. in bales and by retail. es, mould and dipped. and Lump Sugar.

sh Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO, Superfine Flour, for private families, barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, of Paris, &c.

Just Published, FOR SALE BY R. GRAY, CELEBRATED ROMANCE ENTITLED, ABAELLINO, THE BRAVO OF VENICE.

Translated from the German, by M. G. the well known author of the Castle Monk, Adelgitha, &c. &c. Price, modestly bound, one dollar—the English sold at one dollar seventy five cents. Black Musician conjures up this fiend? do you tremble, are ye all afraid? blame ye not, for ye are mortal, mortal eyes cannot endure the devil—thou dreadful Minister of Hell.

RICHARD III. Justice to this excellent Romance, we may remark, that the Grand Dramatic which for several seasons past drew all houses to our theatre, is founded on the subject, as translated by Dunlap; acknowledged superiority of Lewis's or translations in the Romance style, so far superior to any other of our modern authors, leaves encomium unnecessary to publishers.

Five editions of this Romance were in a very short time, after publication in—it is dedicated to the Earl of Moira.

7-21

New Publications,

FOR SALE BOTTOM & STEWART'S Bookstore, ANCH'S Reports, 4 volumes. ing and Mumford's Reports. en's Law of Vendors and Purchasers.

Reports, volume 9. on Pleading. rican Pleading's Assistant. ison's Chancery Reports. orts on Frauds, ward on Executive. garian Brothers, a novel, by Miss Pe

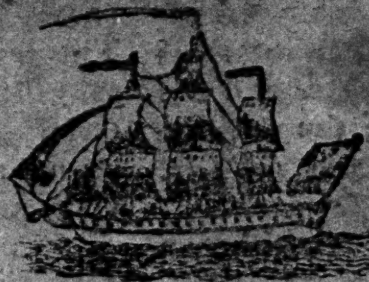
deus of Warsaw, do. by Miss Pe otic Sketches of Ireland, by Miss O

gics and Bees, by R. Southey, abeth, or Exiles of Siberia, by Ma

FOR RENT, THE DWELLING HOUSE of the h HOOD, on Water-street.—It is sp and convenient, and has all necessary es, with a very excellent garden at

J. H. Hooc, John Muncafter, Executors.

Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



Commercial & Political.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1809.

[No. 2566.]

IX.]

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. particulars of which will be expressed in the day.—All kinds of goods are on limitation and the prices of are established, can at any time be and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Just Published, BY COTTON AND STEWART, And for sale at their Store, (Price One Dollar.)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL. Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning. July 6.

Three-shit Metallic Pens. Price One Dollar—just received by ROBERT GRAY.

Also, A general assortment of's Patent Family Medicines, AND Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

March 17.

FINE PASTURE.

It will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others. Pasturage on our lot for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.

Philip Alexander, John Luke.

July 29.

FRESH FRUIT.

subscriber has just received and offers for sale, Malaga Raisins in kegs, Mulcatel and Bloom Raisins boxes.

ALSO, 36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee. James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published, FOR SALE BY R. GRAY, A CELEBRATED ROMANCE ENTITLED, ABAELLINO,

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FOR SALE,

50 hogsheads SUGAR, 150 bags COFFEE, 10 hogsheads Antigua RUM, 40 bales best COTTON.

Joseph Riddle.

July 10.

COTTON.

30 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON, for sale by the subscriber, at a very moderate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Just Received for Sale by ROBERT GRAY, NAUTICAL ALMANACS FOR THE YEARS 1809 and 10, With Register Tables.

Also, A Few Copies of a French Pronouncing Dictionary.

MILITARY LANDS. FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity, A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

JAMES BACON Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business, At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE, A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line.

Warranted genuine, particularly his TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS, which are of a superior quality. He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 7.

PUBLIC AUCTION. To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on

TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, Five contiguous Plantations,

Amounting together to about 2700 Acres, SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to Presley Thornton, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered. The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water carriage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of timber, they must be very valuable.

The premises will be shown to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. James Moore, who lives on them, or by Samuel Blackwell, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them, or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. LEWIS.

June —(8)

JUST RECEIVED, FROM NEW-YORK,

Blue-Point Oysters in pots. Smoked Salmon. Goshen Cheese, of superior quality.

IN STORE. Fresh Limes, Lemons, Oranges and Cocoa Nuts.

Mackerel in barrels. Sounds and Tongues in kegs. Pepper, Vinegar in barrels, and Groceries as usual.

Thomas Patten.

August 9.

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads REFINING MOLASSES, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville, Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 10.

FOR SALE,

Or take rented for a term of years, or on perpetual ground rent, A number of well built brick houses, several of which are immediately tenantable, situated on Greenleaf's Point.

ALSO, House Lots in almost every part of the city. Apply to

James Greenleaf, Or, in his absence, to Samuel Elliot, jun.

Washington City, July 6—12. d8w

Land for Sale. GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell from about fifty to sixty acres of Land lying in this county, and binding upon the Road now opening from Geo. Town to Alexandria. This land is elegantly situated in point of building sites, and has the further advantage of being furnished with delightful water, and from its high elevated situation the benefit of the most salubrious air. If necessary this property will be laid out in lots so as to suit those who may be inclined to purchase. Applications to be made to JOHN LUKE, Esq. or to

Charles Alexander, (Son of Ph. Lf.) Alexandria County, July 19. d

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge, to the city of Washington—

in a healthy, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 9.

PROPOSALS, BY KIMBER AND CONRAD, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND

JAMES KENNEDY, SENIOR, ALEXANDRIA,

For publishing by Subscription, A GENERAL COLLECTION OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS:

Forming a complete History, of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time. Preceded by an Historical Introduction, and Critical Catalogue of Books of Voyages and Travels: And illustrated and adorned with numerous Engravings.

BY JOHN PINKERTON, AUTHOR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, in quarto, on a fine paper and with a new type; and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

It is expected the work will be completed in ten or twelve volumes, each containing between eight and nine hundred pages of letter press, besides several elegant engravings.

A quarter of a volume, or one number, is proposed to be published on the first day of every month, at 2 dollars, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably enhanced.

A list of the names of such as patronise this valuable work by subscription, will be published in the last volume.

The English edition sells at 14 dollars a volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by JAMES KENNEDY, senior, Alexandria.

July 7.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Northern Port, The strong and substantial

Sch'r Farmer, PETER WOODWARD, Master; Burthen 1000 barrels. For particulars apply to the Master on board, or to

August 2. Daniel McClean. ddt

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY R. GRAY, One elegant London made Patent PIANO FORTE, with additional Keys to C and Pedal.

One plain do. with additional Keys and Pedal.

ON HAND, One plain home-made do. a little used.

August 9.

Subscribers TO SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS, Are respectfully informed that their books are ready for delivery at the subscriber's bookstore.

Robert Gray.

August 3.

TO HIRE, By the month or year, A Negro Man, a sailor—He will be hired low if taken by the year.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 29.

FOR SALE, A few likely young NEGROES—The will be sold reasonable for cash.—For further information

Apply to the Printer.

July 20.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Capt. JOHN HARRIS, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the 19th day of this instant month August,

A piece of Ground, On the west side of Union street and to the

Union street 88 feet 3 1/2 inches to the southward of Franklin street, and running southwardly with Union street 88 feet 3 1/2 inches and running back 62 feet 6 inches.

One other piece of Ground, lying on the south side of Franklin street and west side of Potomac street, beginning at the intersection of said streets and running westwardly with Franklin street 32 feet 6 inches, southwardly with Potomac street 88 feet 3 inches.

Also, one half-acre of Land, on the west side of Royal street and south side of Gibbon street, near the lot of John Reynolds, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by

The Executors.

August 8.

Joseph H. Mandeville, Corner of King and Union-streets, HAS FOR SALE,

2000 barrels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey. 1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese. Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags. 1000 do. white do.

French Brandy. Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of the latest importations. Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.

Do. inferior qualities, in do. Molasses, in hogsheads.

Cover Seed, warranted fresh. Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped. Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO, Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, of Paris, &c.

April 17.

PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

From the Boston Patriot.

THE BIRTH AND EDUCATION OF LOVE.

FROM THE FRENCH.

WHEN Love first saw the light of day,
All Nature on Cythera smiled,
And his fond mother, Venus gay,
Said, "I myself will nurse the Child."

Yet Love in vain the nectar quaff'd,
But wilder'd in a maze of charms,
The cup preferring to the draught,
Pin'd in his Goddess Mother's arms.

"Nay the poor infant must be fed,"
Said Venus to the Court above—
"Take him, the wisest in my stead;
And pray remember—it is Love!"

Straight off-r'd Cad-or—smiling dame,
And Tenderness with beaming eye—
And even Delicacy came—
None could the food of Love supply.

Sometime of Confidence they thought,
But she would spoil him, well they knew,
And, long by sage Experience taught,
To trust in Pleasure, would not do.

The synod long between them pass'd,
To fix their choice were much distress'd,
Till some one Hope, at last, propos'd,
And Love soon prosper'd at her breast.

Amid the train, with envious eyes,
The choice, 'tis said, was mark'd by Joy:
She watch'd her moment, by surprise,
To seize herself the beautiful Boy.

In garb of Innocence array'd,
To rock the cradle she intruded;
And Hope, in evil hour betray'd
To grant the favor, was deluded.

It chanced one day, that Hope, inclin'd
The balmy sweets of Sleep to share,
The little urn in weak and blind,
Left to the fair impostor's care.

Then Joy, with many a wanton kiss,
Sweetness in each profusion gave,
That Love, in ecstasies of bliss,
Soon on her bosom found—his grave!

* We have never met with a thought more
delicate or more happily expressed than in
this line.

Some circumstances relative to Merino Sheep,
chiefly collected from the Spanish Shep-
herds, who attended those of the Flock of
Pauilar, lately presented to the king of G.
Britain by the government of Spain; with
particulars respecting that great national
acquisition; and also respecting the Sheep
of the Flock of Negrete, imported from
Spain by his majesty, in the year 1791.

[CONCLUDED.]

From that time to the present the opinion of the public, sometimes perhaps too unwary, & at others too cautious, in appreciating the value and adopting the use of novel kinds of sheep, has gradually inclined to give that preference to the Merinos which is so justly their due. At first it was impossible to find a purchaser willing to give even a moderate price either for the sheep or for their wool; the shape of the sheep did not please the graziers, and the wool staplers were utterly unable to judge of the merit of the wool, it being an article so many times finer and more valuable than any thing of the kind that ever before passed through their hands. The butchers however were less timorous; they readily offered for the sheep, when fat, a fair mutton price; and there are two instances in which when the fat stock agreed for was exhausted, the butcher who had bought them anxiously enquired for more, because he said the mutton was so very much approved of by his best customers.

It was not however till the year 1804, thirteen years after their first introduction, that it was deemed practicable to sell them by auction, the only certain means of placing animals in the hands of those persons who set the highest value upon them, and are consequently the most likely to take proper care of them. The attempt however succeeded; and the prices given demonstrated, that some at least of his majesty's subjects had at that time learned to

put a due value on the benefit his royal patriotism offered to them. One of the rams sold at the first sale for 42 guineas, and 2 of the ewes for 11 guineas each; the average price at which the rams sold was £19 4s. and that of the ewes £8 15s. 6d. each.

This most useful mode of distribution has since that time been annually continued, and the sales have taken place in the beginning of August. The last sale was held on the 17th of August, 1808, when the highest price given for a ram was £74 11s. for an ewe £38 17s. The average price of rams was £33 10s. 1d. of ewes £23 12s. 5d.; a most decisive proof not only that the flock had risen very materially in the public estimation, but also that the sheep have not in any way degenerated from their original excellence.

The wool was at first found to be quite as difficult of sale as the sheep themselves; manufacturers were therefore employed to make a considerable quantity of it into cloth, which, when finished, was allowed by both woollen drapers and tailors to be quite as good as cloth made of wool imported from Spain. But even this proof would not satisfy the scruples of the wool buyers, or induce them to offer a price at all adequate to the real value of the article; it was found necessary, therefore, to have the wool scoured, and to sell in that state as Spanish wool, which, though grown in England, it really was; thus managed, the sales were easily effected for some years, at a price equal to that demanded for the prime piles of imported Spanish wool at the times when the bargains were made.

Time and patience have at last superseded all difficulties, and his majesty's wool has now for some years been sold as clipped from the sheep's backs, the sheep having been washed, and the whole management of them carried on exactly in the English manner at a price not less than 4s. 6d. a pound, which, allowing for the loss of weight in the scouring, costs the buyer at least 5s. 6d. a pound, a tolerable price for Spanish wool when plenty of it could be produced, though not possibly so high a one as ought to have been given or as will be obtained for the Anglo-Negrete pile, when the value of the article is fully understood.

The race of another capital Cavana has now been added to the riches of this country, the Paular, and the draught from it is larger than on any other occasion has been suffered to leave Spain; the animals have been selected with skill and attention, the pile they belong to stands at the very top of our English list, and the sheep have been most judiciously placed at the disposal of our most gracious king, whose shepherds have demonstrated to the public, in an experience of 17 years of their management of these interesting animals, that they can not only continue the breed in its original purity, but can also preclude all danger of degeneration in the article of wool.

FOREIGN.
VIA NEW-YORK.

Nineteenth Bulletin.

VIENNA, June 16.

The anniversary of the battle of Marengo was celebrated by the victory of Raab, which the right wing of the army, commanded by the viceroy, obtained over the corps of the archduke John and of the archduke Palatine, which had formed their junction.

Ever since the battle of Piava, the viceroy has been closely pursuing the archduke John.

The Austrian army were expecting to take up their cantonments at the sources of the Raab, between St. Gothard, and Cormond.

On the 5th of June, the viceroy set off from Neustadt and moved his head quarters to Oedenburg in Hungary.

On the 7th he continued his movements and arrived at Gans. Gen. Lauriston with his corps of observation, joined his left wing.

On the 8th gen. Montbrun, with his division of light cavalry, forced the passage of the Raabnitz, near Sovenyha, overthrew 300 dragoons belonging to the Hungarian insurrection and drove them back upon the Raab.

On the 9th, the viceroy marched against Savar. The cavalry of general Grouchy came up with the van of the enemy at Savar, and took some prisoners.

On the 10th, general Macdonald arrived at Cormond from Graz.

On the 11th, the general of division Grenier met at Karako a column of the enemy's flankers which defended the bridge, and crossed the river by main force. General Debrec, with the 9th hussars, made a spirited attack against a battalion of 900 men, and took 300 prisoners.

On the 12th, the army marched by the way of the bridge of Mersa against Papa. From the height the viceroy beheld all the

enemy's army drawn up in line of battle. The general of division, Montbrun, a general of cavalry an officer of great promise, entered the plain, attacked and overthrew the enemy's cavalry, after having executed several precise and vigorous manœuvres. The enemy had already begun to retreat. The viceroy passed the night at Papa.

On the 13th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the army began its march towards Raab. Our cavalry and that of the Austrians met at the village of Szanak. The enemy was routed and we took 500 prisoners.

The archduke John having formed his junction with the archduke Palatine near Raab, took a position upon the advantageous heights of, his right protected by Raab, a fortified city, and his left covering the road of Comron another fortress in Hungary.

On the 14th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the viceroy drew out his army in line of battle, and with 35,000 men he attacked 50,000. The ardor of our troops was further augmented by the remembrance of the memorable victory by which that day is consecrated. All the soldiers shouted with joy when they came in sight of the enemy's army, which was in three lines and consisted of from 20 to 25,000 men, being the remains of the brilliant army of Italy, which so lately considered itself as master of all Italy; of 10,000 men commanded by general Haddick and formed of the reserves in Hungarian fortresses; of from 5 to 6000 men, the rallied wrecks of the corps of Jalachich and of the other columns of the Tyrol, who had escaped from the movements of the army through the defiles of Carinthia—and of from 12 to 15,000 men of the Hungarian insurrection, cavalry and infantry.

The viceroy placed his army, the cavalry of general Montbrun, the brigade of general Colbert and the cavalry of general Grouchy upon his right; the corps of general Grenier forming two echelons, the right of which consisted of the division of general Seras in front; an Italian division commanded by general Baraguay d'Hilliers, forming the third echelon, and the division of general Puthod in reserve. General Lauriston with his corps of observation, supported by general Sahuc formed the extreme of the left wing and observed Raab.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the canons began to play. At three o'clock, the first, the second and the third echelons were engaged. The fire of musquetry became very brisk; the enemy's first line was forced but the second line stopped for a moment the impetuosity of our first echelon, which was soon reinforced and that line was also routed. The enemy's reserve was then brought into action. The viceroy who followed all the enemy's movements, marched on his side with his reserve: the strong position of the Austrians was carried, and at 4 o'clock the victory was decided.

The enemy being completely routed, would have found considerable difficulty in rallying if a d-file had not obstructed the movements of our cavalry. Three thousand prisoners, 6 pieces of cannon and 4 stand of colors are the trophies of this battle. The enemy left on the field of battle 3000 killed, among whom was found a major general. Our loss in killed and wounded, amounts to 900 men. Among the former is colonel Thierry, of the 23d regiment of light infantry, and among the latter, the general of brigade Talentine, and col. Expert.

The viceroy makes particular mention of generals Grenier, Montbrun, Seras and Danthouars. The Italian division Sevaroil displayed a great deal of precision and presence of mind. Several generals had their horses killed under them; 4 aid-de-camps to the viceroy were slightly wounded. The prince was constantly in the very heat of the battle. The artillery, commanded by gen. Sorbier, maintained their reputation.

The field of battle of Raab had been long marked out by the enemy, for he had some time before the battle announced his intention of maintaining that strong position. On the 15th, he was closely pursued upon the road of Comron and of Pest.

The inhabitants of the country are quiet and do not take any part in the war. The proclamation of the emperor has agitated their minds. It is well known that the Hungarian nation have always been desirous of their independence. The part of the insurrection which is now with the army, was raised by the last diet; it is under arms and it obeys.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 13.

TREATY WITH AMERICA.

Lord Henry Petty rose, pursuant to his notice, to move for certain papers relating to the attack on the Chesapeake, in addition

to those already on their table. The instructions given to Mr. Erskine subject he thought ought to be produced, as well as the communication he must have made to government, explaining the motives for his recent conduct without them no judgment could be formed of the degree in which he had complied with the instructions, or indeed of the general conduct of the American government. It was necessary that the house should be kept in the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, he would therefore move the subject of a motion. If the gentleman opposite, from information he might possess, but which he (Lord Henry Petty) had not, should state to the house that the instructions given to the man could not be made public without detriment to the public service; he would press his motion, for the present, by communication from Mr. Erskine, he assigned his motives for making arrangements with America, which he cited so much attention, he thought of importance, that it ought to be immediately laid on their table. The noble lord concluded by moving, "that there be laid on the table a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, as also any communication that his majesty's ministers possessed of from Mr. Erskine, explaining his motives for making the late arrangements with America."

Mr. Canning thought the reason should give for not concurring with the motion would be satisfactory to the noble lord. It had been rumored abroad that Mr. Erskine had not departed from his instructions—he thought it was proper to prove to the country, to America, and to the world, such a report was not founded in fact, whether the arrangements he had made were or were not in conformity to the instructions he had received, was not a point in question. How far those arrangements might be improved, might be the subject of consideration. The papers already produced were, he thought sufficient to substantiate the fact of Mr. Erskine's having gone beyond his instructions. The propriety of giving those instructions might become a political question; but that the arrangements he made were unauthorized by the instructions he had received, the documents already before them, he thought, completely established. When the intelligence of the arrangements entered into with America came over, not transmitted by the minister to government, but through the medium of the American papers, and by them immediately laid before the public, it only remained for ministers to acknowledge a treaty, the conclusion of which the instructions given by them did not authorize or direct altogether. It had accordingly been by them that it was not sanctioned by instructions they had issued; but that had been said with respect to the conduct of Mr. Erskine that could be avoided if they did justice to themselves. It had been said that probably Mr. Erskine had received some verbal assurances from the American government which, in his own opinion, might justify him in concluding such a treaty. He did not know what verbal assurances he might have received; but verbal assurances should be taken in a case of such importance, he thought was more than any government could expect. Of any ministers would consent to. Of three points laid down as the price of the repeal of our orders in council, not one had been obtained by the treaty concluded. Mr. Erskine. Even the *sine qua non* of our propositions had not been gained. With respect to England's being left at liberty to capture American vessels trading to the ports of our enemies, the accepting of a concession was merely courtesy on our part. Whatever might be the laws of America with respect to the belligerent powers, Great Britain could enforce her rights in capturing neutral vessels trading with enemies when in a state of blockade, and capture them she would.

The instructions given to Mr. Erskine with respect to the "Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts" had two distinct branches. It was not enough that those acts ceased to remain in force against England, but it was further to be stipulated that they should remain in force against France, and those powers who were under her influence. It might be said that Great Britain was put out from the number of those to whom the acts were to extend, while France remained one of them. But it should be remembered that the "Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts" were but a temporary measure. They were to expire on the 10th of May. Through the treaty, therefore, concluded by Mr. Erskine, we might be made to pay for the repeal of it, by retaining

our orders in Council, while we would enjoy the advantages resulting from nothing at all. It was therefore necessary that some pledge should be given that those acts would be renewed, and that we paid all the expence, our enemy might reap half the benefit. For America by the treaty concluded, was not bound to continue those acts against France, and perhaps at the present time her ports were open to the French as to the English. It was to be supposed his majesty's ministers would agree to withdraw those restrictive measures which they had been compelled to adopt against France with respect to her ports, leaving her ports alike open to the belligerent powers? When our repeated offer of reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake was first made, Mr. Erskine was only instructed to procure the repeal of the proclamation interdicting our ships from their waters. Every power when attacked had a right to revenge the injuries it had received, or to expect an atonement from the offending party; but it could possess a right to both. If an atonement were expected, revenge was not attempted, and if revenge were attempted, atonement could not be expected. A thought proper to revenge herself, ships were interdicted from her waters, those of France were allowed an access to her harbors. This resolution on the part of America made a great difference between the belligerent powers, as it gave France a great advantage which Great Britain denied. When the interdiction was directed to both, had a disposition to cavil on our side, we might have found then cause for complaint, as while it interdicted our enemies, they excluded us. But this the English government had never been properly recalled, it had been emerged in the "Non-Interference and Non-Importation acts," and the two belligerents, England and France, on a footing of equality. The non-interference and non-importation acts before stated, but a temporary measure, and expiring on the 20th of May, according to the treaty made by Mr. Erskine, should have paid the price of our orders in Council for having about six weeks' advantage of France, in being admitted to the harbors of America exclusively, the expiration of that time we might have been excluded and France permitted to have the advantage over us in her turn.

He thought that government ought to have confirmed such a treaty as this? Could have been justified had they been obliged to have waited six weeks to learn the result; it could not be thought of. Had Mr. Erskine transmitted to the treaty before he concluded it, the disapprobation of such an arrangement would have been immediately expressed, and there never would have been a question of such a nature before the house. Mr. Erskine would have been instructed to get it right, as he was sure no disposition existed on the part of the government to make it out of his hands. But the treaty concluded as it was, they had only opted it or not to adopt it, and not adopted it, they were bound to prove that they had given. Thus situated, they were compelled to make the disclosures that had been made, but to go further, and communicate every circumstance at present tending to embarrass and mar the relations still pending between the two parties, which he still cherished a hope of terminating to the satisfaction of both parties. Mr. Erskine was instructed to obtain a continuance of the intercourse, not only with respect to commerce, but every power dependent on her; he imagined that any one would be extravagant enough to view her not under the influence of France? It could only be considered as a concession from two opposite admissions dependent on France, she must share of France; and if independent she was more offensive to England, as yet exposing the cause of her enemy, by error by verbal assurances as to her not so with respect to Holland, it had been known she had been excluded from the "non-intercourse act." It was said that he expected Holland would be on the same footing as France. If true, would be strange indeed, the neutrality of Holland had been disavowed, while that of Italy, which was known was on the head of Bonaparte, was only doubted.

Mr. Erskine was instructed to repeal, but that England should benefit of a partial repeal. If such

tion to those already on their table. Instructions given to Mr. Erskine on the subject he thought ought to be produced as the communication he must have made to government, and the motives for his recent conduct, without them no judgment could be formed of the degree in which he had violated instructions, or indeed of the general conduct of the American government. It was necessary that the house should be informed of the instructions given to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, he would therefore propose the subject of a motion. If the right gentleman opposite, from information he might possess, but which he (Lord Petty) had not, should state to the house that the instructions given to that gentleman could not be made public without detriment to the public service; he would press his motion, for the present, but he assigned his motives for making the arrangements with America, which had cited so much attention, he thought of importance, that it ought to be immediately laid on their table. The noble lord concluded by moving, "that there be laid before the house a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, as also any communication that his majesty's ministers possessed of from Mr. Erskine, explaining his motives for making the late arrangements with America."

Mr. Canning thought the reasons should give for not concurring with the motion would be satisfactory to the noble lord. It had been rumored abroad that Mr. Erskine had not departed from his instructions—he thought it was proper to prove to the country, to America, and to the world, such a report was not founded in fact. In fact, whether the arrangements he had made were or were not in conformity to the instructions he had received, was not a point in question. How far those arrangements might be improved, might be better the subject of consideration. The papers already produced were, he thought sufficient to substantiate the fact of Mr. Erskine's having gone beyond his instructions. The propriety of giving those instructions might become a political question; but that the arrangements he had made were unauthorized by the instructions he had received, the documents already before them, he thought, completely established. When the intelligence of the arrangements entered into with America came into the government, but through the medium of the American papers, and by them immediately laid before the public, it only remained for ministers to acknowledge a treaty, the conclusion of which the instructions given by them did not authorize or disavow altogether. It had accordingly been said by them that it was not sanctioned by the instructions they had issued; but nothing had been said with respect to the conduct of Mr. Erskine that could be avoided while they did justice to themselves. It had been said that probably Mr. Erskine had received some verbal assurances from the American government which, in his own opinion, might justify him in concluding such a treaty. He did not know what verbal assurances he might have received; but the verbal assurances should be taken in a case of such importance, he thought was more than any government could expect, or that any ministers would consent to. Of the three points laid down as the price of the repeal of our orders in council, not one had been obtained by the treaty concluded by Mr. Erskine. Even the *sine qua non* of our propositions had not been gained. With respect to England's being left at liberty to capture American vessels trading to the ports of our enemies, the accepting of a concession was merely courtesy on our part. Whatever might be the laws of America with respect to the belligerent powers, Great Britain could enforce her right of capturing neutral vessels trading with her enemies when in a state of blockade, and capture them she would.

The instructions given to Mr. Erskine, with respect to the "Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts" had two distinct branches. It was not enough that those acts ceased to remain in force against England, but it was further to be stipulated that they should remain in force against France, and those powers who were under her influence. It might be said that Great Britain was put out from the number of those to whom those acts were to extend, while France remained one of them. But it should be remembered that the "Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts" were but a temporary measure. They were to expire on the 10th of May. Through the treaty, therefore, concluded by Mr. Erskine, we might be made to pay for the repeal of it, by recalling our orders in Council, while France would enjoy the advantages resulting from it, leaving at all. It was therefore necessary that some pledge should be given that those acts would be renewed, and continued in force against France, otherwise, while we paid all the expense, our enemies might reap half the benefit. For America, by the treaty concluded, was not bound to continue those acts against France, and perhaps at the present time her ports were as open to the French as to the English. Was it to be supposed, his majesty's ministers would agree to withdraw those retaliatory measures which they had been compelled to adopt against France with respect to America, leaving her ports alike open to both the belligerent powers? When our offer of repeated offer of reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake was first made, Mr. Rose was only instructed to procure the recall of the proclamation interdicting our ships from their waters. Every power when aggrieved had a right to revenge the injuries it might have received, or to expect an atonement from the offending party; but it could not possess a right to both. If an atonement were expected, revenge was not to be attempted, and if revenge were attempted, an atonement could not be expected. America thought proper to revenge herself. Our ships were interdicted from her waters while those of France were allowed an asylum in her harbors. This resolution on the part of America made a great difference between the belligerent powers, as it gave France a great advantage which Great Britain was denied. When the interdiction was extended to both, had a disposition to cavil existed on our side, we might have found even then cause for complaint, as while they interdicted our enemies, they excluded us also. But this the English government was far from doing; our offer of reparation was then again renewed. That proclamation had never been properly recalled, it had only been emerged in the "Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts," and thus put the two belligerents, England and France, on a footing of equality. The non-intercourse and non-importation acts being, as he before stated, but a temporary measure, and expiring on the 20th of May, agreeing to the treaty made by Mr. Erskine, we should have paid the price of our orders in Council for having about six weeks the advantage of France, in being admitted to enter the harbors of America exclusively; at the expiration of that time we might have been excluded and France permitted to have the advantage over us in her turn. Could it be thought that government ought to have confirmed such a treaty as this? Could they have been justified had they been content to have waited six weeks to learn the effect? Surely it could not be thought of.

Had Mr. Erskine transmitted to ministers the treaty before he concluded it, their disapprobation of such an arrangement would have been immediately expressed and there never would have been a question of such a nature before the house. Mr. Erskine would have been instructed to have set it right, as he was sure no disposition existed on the part of the government to take it out of his hands. But the treaty being concluded as it was, they had only to adopt it or not to adopt it, and not adopting it, they were bound to prove that it had been concluded contrary to the instructions they had given. Thus situated, they were compelled to make the disclosures which had been made, but to go further, to communicate every circumstance at present, might tend to embarrass and mar the negotiations still pending between the two countries, which he still cherished a hope would be finally terminated to the satisfaction of both parties. Mr. Erskine was instructed to obtain a continuance of the interdiction of commerce, not only with respect to France but to every power dependent on her; who ever imagined that any one would have been extravagant enough to view Holland as not under the influence of France? Holland could only be considered as an exemption from two opposite admissions; as if dependent on France, she must share the fate of France; and if independent she was the more offensive to England, as voluntarily espousing the cause of her enemy. Mr. Erskine on signing might have been led into error by verbal assurances as to France but not so with respect to Holland, as he must have known she had been exempted from the "non-intercourse act." It might be said that he expected Holland would be placed on the same footing as France. But this, if true, would be strange indeed, when the neutrality of Holland had been distinctly recognised, while that of Italy, (Italy, whose crown was on the head of Bonaparte) was only doubted.

Mr. Erskine was instructed to require only that the non-intercourse act should be repealed, but that England should have the benefit of a partial repeal. If such were

the instructions given, he would ask the noble lord if they had been fulfilled, when, though he had gone to the full extent of the connections he was authorized to make, he had not gained even one of the conditions he was instructed to obtain, as would appear on a perusal of the papers before the house. If those did not carry conviction of the fact, nothing he could bring forward would. For reasons already stated, he should decline entering at present farther into the subject. Before he resumed his seat he must however state, that he did not personally know Mr. Erskine; he never entertained any prejudice against that gentleman; but with respect to his conduct on receiving a note from the American secretary of state, he thought him censurable. He ought to have returned it unanswered, and put an end at once to the correspondence on receiving such an extraordinary communication.

Mr. Morris would not have risen, had not the right hon. gentleman stated that it had been rumored out of doors, that Mr. Erskine had not exceeded his instructions. He did not think such rumors could originate with the relations of that gentleman, nor did he believe that Mr. Erskine had written a line to them on the subject. He would not then enter into a defence of his relation, as he was certain that he would rather suffer any thing than have one word uttered in his behalf that might be detrimental to the public service.

Mr. Canning did not make the assertion from his own knowledge. An hon. gentleman had stated, when making a motion on the subject, that such rumors had gone abroad.

Mr. Morris said he was not in the house when that motion was made.

Mr. Marryat defended ministers, and objected to the production of the communication from Mr. Erskine at present; as if the pleadings were heard on one side they ought also to be heard on the other, to enable them to judge of the case from the facts that came out.

Mr. Baring, in a speech of some length, defended the conduct of the American government, and spoke in favor of Mr. Erskine.

Mr. Stevens replied to the arguments of the last speaker, and defended ministers. The hon. member did not think that discussions on this subject in this house were likely to promote conciliation on the part of the country in question. He should therefore oppose the motion of the noble lord altogether.

Lord H. Petty stated in reply, that all he desired on this subject was, that disclosure which, to the justification of the parties, was absolutely necessary. The question as offering a decree of that country, rendered the papers he moved for of necessity in the elucidation of the matters connected with it. But from the speech of the right hon. gentleman he felt subject of congratulation, in learning that a negotiation was now pending; and as it was not his intention or his wish to throw any impediments in its way; he hoped the house would agree with him in delaying the production of those papers, the necessity of which it was his object to convince the hon. gentleman of. The noble lord consequently withdrew his motion.

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THE INTRIGUES

OF
The Queen of Spain

WITH THE

Prince of Peace and others.

Written by a Spanish Nobleman and Patriot, who alone can be acquainted with the intrigues and amors of the above personages

For sale by

Cottom & Stewart.

August 11.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Stockholders in the George-Town and Alexandria Turnpike Road Company are requested to pay an instalment of Ten Dollars on each share on Saturday the 12th of September next, to William Whann, the Treasurer, at the bank of Columbia.

By order of the board.

John Mason, President.

August 11.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Withers & Sangster, has this day expired by limitation. All persons having claims against said concern, are desired to present them for settlement; and all persons owing said firm are requested to make payment to JOHN WITHERS, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm.

John Withers,
Thomas Sangster.

August 11.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

By the President of the U. States
of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, declaring that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given in such event, by the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my proclamation bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the orders in council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain acts of Congress might be renewed; and whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said orders in council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid: I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the City of Washington the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the said United States the thirty-fourth.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

(CIRCULAR.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 9th, 1809.

SIR,

You will herewith receive the copy of a Proclamation of the President of the U. States, announcing that certain British orders in Council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewable, on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

The act "to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed on the 28th day of June, is therefore in every respect applicable to Great Britain and her dependencies, as well as to France and her dependencies; any thing in my circular of 29th June last, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It results that from the receipt of this, you must in every instance, except as hereinafter expressed, refuse clearances for British ports, requiring as usual, bonds from all vessels bound to permitted ports, in the manner provided by the 3d section of the act above mentioned. But as many British vessels have or may come into the ports of the United States in consequence of the President's proclamation of the 19th of April last, he directs that you will permit such British vessels to depart without giving bond, either in ballast, or with the cargo on board when notified of the enclosed proclamation: it being however understood that this indulgence shall not be extended to any other vessels than such as are now in the ports of the United States, or such as may hereafter arrive, having sailed from a foreign port before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at such port.

The President also directs that, until a decision from Congress on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or until otherwise instructed seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either the above mentioned act or of the non-intercourse act of 1st of March last, arising from acts which would, in conformity with his proclamation of the 19th April last, have been considered as lawful, shall be suspended in the following cases, viz.

1. All vessels which have entered a British port since the 10th of June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having sailed for the same, before information of the enclosed proclamation had been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty which may accrue or have accrued by reason of their having thus entered a British port.

2. All vessels which have arrived, either from British ports or with British merchandise in the United States subsequent to the 10th of June last; and also all vessels which may hereafter thus arrive, having sailed for the U. S. before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from having arrived or arriving in the U. S. from British ports or with British merchandise.

3. All vessels now owned by citizens of the U. States, and sailing under the American flag, which, being in a foreign port at the time when the enclosed proclamation will be made known at such a port, shall with all due diligence depart therefrom, and return without delay to the U. States; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from their arriving in the U. States from British ports, or with British merchandise.

In the abovementioned cases of vessels arriving in the U. S. and which are for the present exempted from seizure, the vessels and cargoes may be admitted to entry.

The time when the enclosed proclamation shall have been known at the ports of departure respectively, must be ascertained by the best means in your power; and you may refer doubtful cases to this department.

Application may of course still be made in all cases for an absolute remission of the forfeitures and penalties in the manner provided for by law; the instruction herein given to abstain from prosecutions & seizures in the abovementioned cases, being only intended to prevent the expenses and inconvenience to which the parties concerned would otherwise be exposed.

I am respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of

The hon. John Q. Adams, his lady and suite, embarked at Boston on Saturday for St. Petersburg in the ship Horace.

GLOUCESTER, August 4.

Latest from Portugal.

The schooner Jane, capt. Ignatius Webber has just arrived, in 37 days from Lisbon. The verbal intelligence he brings is, that the English and Portuguese had marched against Madrid.

The papers of the 19th, 20th and 21st of June. They are filled with the accounts of the war on the Danube, which have been anticipated by arrivals from France & England. The following is the only article of local news they contain:

LISBON, June 19.

Yesterday arrived here a number of transports with two regiments arrived from England. We daily expect other reinforcements.

DIED this morning at 5 o'clock, ANN FAIRFAX CATLETT, infant daughter of Chas. I. Catlett, esq. the friends and acquaintance of the family are requested to attend her funeral this evening at 5 o'clock.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 12,

WILL BE PRESENTED A CELEBRATED TRAGEDY IN FIVE ACTS,

CALLED

DOUGLAS.

Lord Randolph,

Glenalvon,

Old Norval,

Young Norval, (The

young American

Roscius, his first

appearance here).

1st. Officer,

2d. do.

3d. do.

Mr. Downie.

M'Kenzie.

Cross.

Master Barrett.

Mr. Briers.

Miller.

Harris.

Lady Randolph,

(Her first ap-

pearance here)

Anna,

Mrs. Barrett.

Jefferson.

To which will be added

A COMIC OPERA IN TWO ACTS,

CALLED

THE PRIZE;

OR,

2, 5, 3, 8.

Doctor Lenitive,

Mr. Heartwell,

Mr. Caddy,

Label,

Boy,

Caroline,

Mrs. Caddy,

Mr. Jefferson.

Cone.

Briers.

Wilmot.

Master Scrivener.

Mrs. Wilmot.

Downie.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For founding a COLLEGE in Baltimore.

2 prizes of	20,000	is	40,000
3	10,000		30,000
3	5,000		15,000
2	2,500		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
15	500		7,500
20	200		4,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
200	20		4,000
3500	15		52,500
3500	12		42,000

7405 Prizes. } Not two to a Prize,
14595 Blanks. }
Of the above Prizes the following are stationary:

First drawn Ticket	500
First do. after 1000 Tickets	500
First do. 2000	500
First do. 3000	500
First do. 4000	500
First do. 5000	500
First do. 6000	500
First do. 7000	500
First do. 8000	500
First do. 9000	500
First do. 10000	500
First do. 11000	1000
First do. 12000	1000
First do. 13000	1000
First do. 14000	1000
First do. 15000	1000
First do. 16000	10000
First do. 17000	1000
First do. 18000	1000
First do. 19000	1000
First do. 20000	1000
First do. 21000	1000
Last drawn Ticket	1000

The above Lottery commences drawing on the first Monday in November next, and will be continued regularly at the rate of fifteen hundred tickets each week until finished. — prizes in the late New-York and Baltimore lotteries, taken in payment for tickets in this.

A correct list of the drawing will be received two or three times a week, and all tickets sold by the subscriber examined free of expense.

Present price of tickets *Ten Dollars Fifty Cents*; but will in a few weeks be raised to *Eleven Dollars*—

For Sale by
Robert Gray.

August 8.

A further Proof

Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloths of every description, and do hereby recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann McCarran, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsen, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey, Persia Hodgkin, Carolina Hopkins, Sarah B. M. Kenay, Elizabeth Muir, Polly Rhoades, Elizabeth Longden, Ann Snowden, Ann Davies, Mary Bogan, Mary Slade, Betsey Furman, Mary Smith, Sarah G. Janney.

With pleasure I do return my sincere thanks to the above named ladies, and many others who have favored me with their certificates and custom in the purchase of Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine. I find them still in great demand in this place, but finding a very great scarcity of plank to answer the purpose of making them here, I shall in a few days or weeks commence making them to the southward. But will endeavor to supply others at a short notice after my return. I have a few now made on hand, which can be had if applied for soon.

Wm. C. Newton,
Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

July 24.
N. B. Mr. John Troup will superintend the making, and supplying customers in my absence.

Wm. C. Newton.
DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE
YARWOOD'S
Patent Washing Machine.

First fill the barrel half full of your finest cloths, then fill the bottom of the Reservoir with hot suds up to the side planks, turn the Crank backwards and forwards so as to make the cloths fall the hardest against the sides of the barrel for about twenty-five minutes, then use the same suds with a little more soap and hot water for the next finest cloths, until the suds are unfit for use, then second your cloths in the same way with boiling suds, after adding a little soap on the dirtiest parts of the cloths; then rinse them in the machine in warm or cold water.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE,

Distant 23 miles from Georgetown and Alexandria, 19 miles from Occoquan Mills, and twenty from Dumfries, and within two miles and a half of the Little River Turnpike Road. It consists of *Five and Twenty Hundred acres*, lying on the waters of Bull and Little Rocky runs, in the counties of Fairfax and Prince William. The quality of this land is excellent, and, to a grazier especially, would be a source of great emolument, from the quantity of low grounds; of which there is not less than Five hundred acres, ready, from the strength of the soil, to be sowed in Timothy. This land is decidedly benefited by the plaster of Paris. On it is a very good site for a mill, the stream being one of the most constant in that part of the country. There are about 800 acres in wood, heavily timbered. The improvements are, a dwelling house newly fitted up, consisting of two rooms below stairs, with a store room and two convenient closets, three lodging rooms above stairs, an excellent cellar, a kitchen, corn house, meat house and stables. Likewise the overseer's house, one in each county, with other necessary houses or negroes, &c.

Between 2 and 300 acres in addition, for sale, in Prince William county, on Bull Run near its conflux with Occoquan. This land lies about 10 or 11 miles from the Occoquan mills, and has nearly one third in woods—its quality is equal to any in its immediate neighborhood.

Persons disposed to purchase may be supplied on the first named tract with a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils. The subscriber willing to emigrate southwardly will dispose of the above mentioned property on the most reasonable terms.

Information respecting the property may be had by application to the honorable Judge Washington of Mount Vernon, H. S. Turner, Esquire, of Jefferson county, or in the absence of the subscriber to Bernard Hooe, jun. Esq. living near the premises.

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, near Dumfries,
Va. June 12.

LAW BOOKS.

Just Received, for sale by **R. GRAY,**

East's Reports, vol. 9th.

Cranch's Reports, 4 volumes.

Fonblanque on Equity, 2 vol.

Peake's Evidence.

Dallas's Reports, 4 vols.

Azuni's Maritime Law, 2 vol.

Johnson's Reports, 3 vols.

Johnson's Cases, vol. 1st.

Wilson's Reports, 3 vols.

Espanasse's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.

Massachusetts Term Reports, 2 vols.

MacKinnon's Evidence.

Equity Pleading, 2 vols.

Laws on Pleading.

Bright's Trial.

Pleading's Assistant.

Cowper's Reports.

Peake's Nisi Prius.

Keyling's Reports.

August 4.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality

20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.

7000 lb. Green Coffee

3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted

BB t No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

50 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneife, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Choclate, Rice

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Red Cords

and Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, in Prince Street

Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars, hogsheads

and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-

skolan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,

and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-

edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

NOTICE.

ELISHA JANNEY having by his indenture duly executed and dated the 29th day of last month, conveyed to the subscriber the whole of his estate real personal & mixed, in trust for the purpose of disposing of he same and applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of his debts—all those indebted to the said *Elisha Janney* by bond, bill, note, or book account, are hereby requested to settle the same with *Mr. Michael Cleary* and those who have claims against the said Janney, will be pleased to render them within 90 days from this date, to the said Cleary who may be found at the said Janney's counting-room on his wharf, and is duly authorised or that purpose by

Richard M. Scott, Trustee.
June 9.

TO LET,

TWO very handsome BRICK HOUSES two stories high, neatly finished, with a complete stable to each. They are in a pleasant situation on Queen-street, near Washington street, and in a good neighborhood, and calculated to please and render comfortable a small genteel family. Apply to the subscriber,

Andrew Scholfield.

8th mo. 2d. 1809
A. B. The rent will be made low and agreeable tenant.

Positively to commence drawing.

ON MONDAY,

The 9th of October next.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

20,000 Dollars

May be gained for the small sum of Three Dollars!

IN THE THIRD CLASS

OF THE

RIVER LEHIGH LOTTERY.

The Capital Prizes are:

2 of \$10,000 3 of \$1000

2 5,000 6 500

2 2,500 15 200, &c.

Less than two and an half blanks to a prize, the lowest of which is 5 dollars.

To draw 500 numbers each day, at the state house in Philadelphia, where the prize will be paid by Thomas Allison, Esq. the treasurer, 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This is one of the richest lotteries published here for many years, and the moderate price of the tickets places the grand prizes within the reach of every individual who chooses to become an adventurer, which he may do for so small a sum as *seventy-five cents*. The object, moreover, is such as must interest every well wisher to the internal improvement of the state.

Whole tickets, \$3

Half do. 1 50

Quarter do. 75 cents.

George Taylor, jun.

No. 85, south Second-street.

MATTHEW MCCONNELL,

No. 83, Chesnut-street.

HOPE & CO. State Lottery Of-

fice, No. 63 Chesnut-street.

PATRICK BYRNE, corner of

5th and Chesnut-street.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, corner

of Walnut and Second-street.

The earliest information will be given to distant-purchasers of the fate of their tickets.

Philadelphia, July 22—27.

2aw6w

New Publications,

FOR SALE

At **COTTON & STEWART'S** Bookstore,

CRANCH's Reports, 4 volumes.

Hening and Mumford's Reports.

Sugden's Law of Vendors and Purchasers

of Estates.

East's Reports, volume 9.

Laws on Pleading.

American Pleading's Assistant.

Harrison's Chancery Reports.

Roberts on Frauds.

Woodward on Executive.

Hungarian Brothers, a novel, by Miss Pox-

ter.

Thaddeus of Warsaw, do. by Miss Pox-

ter.

Patriotic Sketches of Ireland, by Miss Or-

enson.

Georgics and Bees, by R. Southey.

Elizabeth, or Exiles of Siberia, by Mrs.

Cottin.

Griffith Abbey, by Mrs. Mathews.

FOR SALE,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of *Luffe-* *loe Marsh*, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent meadow, mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called *Holli's* *Marsh*, lying in the county of Westmoreland, containing about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as his lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country. It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court.

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the remainder at will. This land is situated in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed superior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanawha's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through considerable part of it. It adjoins the land of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patent by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all unquestioned and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be of interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27.

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hooe, on Water-street. It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,

John Muncaster,

Executors.

March 25.